CLEMENCEAU'S DEADLY AIM.

THE MAN WHO INTIMIDATES FRANCE WITH PISTOL, SWORD, AND PEN.

sperb Courage and Self-Possession-Rolds in His Rand the Life of Whom

ver Bares Face Him on the Field. Pages, Jan. 4.-Amid tottering Cabinets shing reputations, during all the franits turmed of moral anarchy of the past few ks in France the one figure which all Frenchmen watch with keenest attention s Eugene Clemenceau. He is the lien of French politics at bay. Undaunted and defant he is facing what at this moment seem to be overwhelming odds. The man before om no set of rulers in France has been able to stand since the third republic was created a at last fighting for his own political life. The enemies of two decades are crowding him, eager to add to his wounds the moment they can do so without danger to their own skins; and the man himself. splendid in his courage, heedless of the thrusts which have already weakened him. defying and despising all his focs. ich have already weakened him, fights on



Until the great scene in the Chamber two weeks ago, no man dared openly accuse him. The rash Diroulide was right in saying that the great Radical held all France in terror of ord, his pistol, and his pen. Rumors and insinuations there had been in plenty which Impute I to the great breaker of Cabinets immense gains by the corruption which was ing constantly disclosed. But in all the excitement and clamor of the last two months nothing has matched the effect produced when the black charge was publicly flung into the face of Clémenceau. It had been a day of agitation bordering on frenzy. The Chamber had just voted its consent to the prosecution of ten leading members of Parliament, and had listened to the angry protest of two of the victims. In mental and physical exhaustion the house was about to adjourn. The words were on President Flolips when Déroulède sprang into the tribuneand demanded a hearing. Nobedy knew his purpose, and few were inclined to listen. He was intensely excited, and waved his long arms about in the air as he raised his voice high above the clamor of protesting members. He had shouted for some minutes before it was suspected toward what climax he was ning. He denounced the Government for not including those most guilty in its prosecutions. The blackest of all in the corrupt ring. he declared, was the man who for years had enjoyed immunity from criticism because he held all France in terror of his sword, his pistol, and his pen. Then the house liswas spoken. Clémenceau himself saw what was coming, but sat unmoved. Déroulè le, in a dramatic fury of passion, pointed his finger at the quiet figure of the Radical leader and called his name. Clémenceau waited until his accuser had

takes his seat. Then he went to the tribune. For a moment he stood there with folded amid breathless silence. When he spoke it was quietly, slowly, without emotion, but in words that burned. Accused practically of treason, he responded in terms worthy of a which has not leen su passed in French oratory during all the days of the thir | republic. A'most ignoring his accuser until the last, he did not delan even to look at him, when, with a contemptuous gesture, he ended with, "As for M. Déroulede, he has lied."

Most of Climenceau's hearers believed him guil y of all that was imputed to him, but he won the admiration of every one who saw and heard him. His consummate courage, marvelious self-possession, and magnificent resources were never more splendidly demonstra'el than when he flung back Déroulède's ter iffe accusations. There was no recimination, no stooping to explanation in what he said. He challenged his enemies to do their worst, and he did it with an air of eager thirsting tor the fray. It was a stlendid deflance from a man magnificent even in disgrace.

It is not as a politician or as the target of accusations in connection with the Panama andal that this unique figure in French af-Scandal that this unique figure in Freuen at-falls stands most conspicuous. His political fairs stands most conspicuous. His political career and methods are well known. It is in connection with "the code of honor" that he is jernars less widely known abroad, but more taked than any other man in France. The same qualities which marked his action in the frounc of the Chamber above described make him a deadly antagonist on the field duello. The modern French duel is an institution deservedly held in groat contempt by most foreigners. A me ting in so-called deadly combat no longer involves either courage or skill. There are exceptions, however, to this rule, and everybody expected that the last "meeting" which Clemenceau attended would prove our of them. That it did not was due to motives which overpalanced his desire for personal revenge.

Sonal revenge.

Nubody save Clémenceau himself knows the full record of his experiences in affairs of honor, and he will not talk about it. Acquaintances and friends who know him best have recalled cloven meetings in which he has need the pistol of sword of an adversary, but that is probably not half the actual number. So man in France has been a more request because of the close of the has rarely been sumbersonal offence in carrying out his political dealings. 1ct he has rarely been summended to a personal encounter during recent years. The very good reason is that the man who challenges Clémenceau knows that he places his life at solutely at the disposal of his adversary. He stands no thuse as this against the greatest marksman in france. He simply invites his opponent to put a builet into such portion of his body as he pleases. He has not even the satisfaction of a chance to return the compliment, for Clemenceau is as quick as he is sure with the pistol. He has more than once disabled an opponent before he has in at time to fire, and that too, without an instant's anticipation of the order to fire. dy save Clémenceau himself knows the

opponent before he has had time to fire, and that, too, without an instant's anticipation of the order to fire.

The pistol is the weapon which M. Clémencau always selects when he is the challenged party. He is an expert swordsman as well, and for years he was regarded as the best man with folis in the country. But the steel entered his shoulder in an encounter a few years ago, and while the thrust did not in any sense disable him, he has not now onite the same confidence in his skill with the weapon. Stories without number are told of his exploits with pistols. He keeps in constant practice, and he is a well-known visitor at two or three of the best shooting galleries in Paris. He has often made ten bull's-eyes in eleven shots at a man target, distance twenty-five yards, or the same as at the Déroul-de duel, and firing at the word of command. This, it should be borne in mind, is a very different thing from firing at will after deliberate aim. The marksman stands with his right side toward the target, with hand holding pistol at his side. The command given is:

Feu—un, deux, frois, 'or, 'Fire—one, two, three.' The shot must be fired between one and 'three,' and as the words are apoken quite rapidly—at the Clémenceau-Dérocitéed duel as fast as the second giving the word could talk—it is quite impossible to do nore than giance along the barrel before pulling the trigger.

Another remarkable feat credited to Clémenceau is this: 'A silver colo the size of a dine was secured to a target by driving four natis just out-side its edge. In lour shots at Thyrards he has sent the nails hours. He

thrown from a trap at 20 yards. He cuts a thread at 10 yards. He thrown into the air a flee and provided at 10 yards. He throw into the air a flee and provided at 10 yards. He size of a sliver doilar, and rarely misses it. An excellent marksman was flring at a five-france piece on a man-tarket in a gallery one afternoon and he challenged Clemenceau to do sa well. The reply was. Oh, put this in place at 11. and he produced flastened in place and Clidenenceau flastened in place and clipping its rim at top and bottom with two bullets at 20 yards.

Clemenceau rarely speaks of his duels, and least of all will he mention one of his first, in which a certain M de B—fell dead before his pistol. There is no need to mention the cause of that encounter, save to say that those of his frigods who know the circumstances in which hat duel took place the accepted code was somewhat different from the one now prevailing. The combatants with pistols then stood was given. Then the pistol was brought two to the level of the sev and fired. Climenceau to did his seconds that he would a mullet in De R's right temple he was just that which level to the sev and fired. Climenceau to did his seconds that he would be donnillet in De R's right temple he was just that which level take either the seven and fired. Climenceau to did his accounts that he would be a could be replaced to the same fired that which level take either the same fill dead before he could was talked about. A few years ago Climenceau had though the his his pistol dow. The man fell dead before he could was talked about. A few years ago Climenceau had the well and the same did not respond to his greeting. The rapid of the same fill leads before he could was talked about. A few years ago Climenceau had not yet when the counter and he would have the had one well had a substantial to him; it will have the head overthrown a Cabinet. Calmenceau was dead to the same fill le

The Major chose pistols. When they went to the dueling ground Clemenceau said to his seconds:

"He is an officer of the French army, so I will not kill him. But I will break his right leg above the knee. It is not so dangerous there as it would be below," and he indicated with a bit of chalk on the trousers of one of his friends the point where he would wound his opponent. The buillet went true to its mark.

Was there any need for Clemenceaus admission that he voluntarily permitted Déroulère to go unscathed from before his pistol two weeks ago? The first builet, had he chosen, would have pierced the heart or the brain of the brave but foolhardy man who placed himself at the mercy of such a wonderful marksman. I do not need to rehearse the details of that affair which I cabled at the time to The Sun. Déroulèrés declaration that he owes his life to providential protection is of course absurd. Had the meeting taken place twenty-lour hoursearlier was expected. Déroulède would surely have failen. The motives which saved him were not those which were given out. Clémenceau declared that the arrangements for the duel were hadly executed, that the word was given so rapidly that only an expert could respond with snything but a wild shot. He was unwilling to take advantage of Déroulède under such circumstances. It is true that the matter was somewhat clumsily managed in this regard. Clémenceau, however, had no intention of shooting his opnonent when he went on the ground it had been male clear to him that he could not afford to risk the consequences of killing a man be clear to him that he could not afford to risk the consequences of killing a man in Déroulède's position. There were no direct legal consequences to fear, but Clémenceau, however, had no intention of shooting his opnonent when he went on the ground it had been male clear to him that he could not afford to risk the consequences of killing a man in Déroulède's position. There were no direct legal consequences to fear, but Clémenceau, however, he was most serio

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. odern Anthony. It was a bit of eloquence The Pope's Reception to the Children of Rome-Interesting Scenes and Incidents, From the London Tub'st.

ROME. Jan. 8.—A very pretty sightswas with nessed this morning at the Vatican, when Loo MILL received the children of Rome who came with their parents to express their devotion and congratulations to him on the occasion to its fift of the children of Rome who came with their parents to express their devotion and congratulations to him on the occasion to its fift of 11. o'clock, but long before that the majorile staircase of the Vatican leading the Laties loading their children by the hand, who were mostly dressed in white, all under 10 years of age, and all in expectation of section 11 years of age, and all in expectation of section 11 years of age, and all in expectation of section 11 years of age, and all in expectation of section 11 years of age, and all in the section of the section of the section in the Vatican. It looked much more as if they were all going up to a children's party than to have perhaps unta momentary sight of the aged Pope, stooped with years and care's indicated by the responsibility of his pedition.

The audience took place in the Hall of the Consistory just of the shall chementian, where the children around him. By half past 10 the hall was filled with over 800 children, besides their parents. More than doubt the impossibility of the pedition of the children around him. By half past 10 the hall was filled with over 800 children, besides their parents. More than doubt he number hall was filled with over 800 children, besides their parents. More than doubt he number hall was filled with over 800 children, besides their parents. More than doubt he number hall of foot surrounded by Cardinals Rampolia. Parocchi, March. Huffo Sella. Yannutelli. Ricci, and Apolloni, his Noble Guarda, and the other members of the Popilin. Ricci, and Apolloni, his Noble Guarda and the other members of the Popilin Ricci, and the other and the sellar sella

THE MAMMOTH AT HOME

RUSSIAN SCIENTIST WILL MAKE A LONG JOURNEY TO GET A SKIN.

Siberts This Colesant Prehistori Beast Once Ronmed, and Here Made Its Last Stand-Fast Held in Eternal Ice, Floods Sometimes Revenl the Huge Bodjes to Wondering Human Gaze.

Last fall the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg got word through the Si-berian Government that near the mouth of the Yana River, in far northeastern Siberia. some of the native fishermen had seen a some of the native issue in the solid ice, which had been melted sufficiently by the warmth of the summer to let the huge form it was preserving through the ages show through. According to this story the great animal, although it must have been in that same ice thousands of years before the oldest civilizaion of which history can find a trace, was yet

in a perfect state of preservation.

The Imperial Academy was not long in deciding what to do. Only twice before in historic times have the eyes of intelligent human beings rested upon the form of the mammoth. The first time was in the early part of the cen-tury, but, owing to lack of facilities, the scientist who saw was able to save little more than the skeleton of the mammoth his delighted and wondering eyes saw. The second time was in 1846, but the scientist who then saw was in 1844, but the scientist who then saw was most unfortunate in his efforts to save the mammoth and bring it within reach of Europeans and of photographic apparatus.

There are several perfect skeletons of mammoths; there are bones and tucks of mammoths in the greatest abundance; but there is no hide of a mammoth with which to cover the mighty, bony framework, and make the people of the present day see what manner of beasts there were upon the earth to terrify prehistoric man. So the St. Petersburg Academy at once delegated the Baron Toll, a most eminent geologist of its faculty, to go at once into Siberia, to make the long and painful journey of 41,000 miles or more, and bring back the skeleton and the hide.

Baron Toll set out on Christmas Day, the carliest possible moment for safe and swift journeying in Siberia. He will reach the mouth of the Yana isometimes spelled Iana in March, and will at once proceed with the



work of getting the mammoth out of the ice and of preparing the hide so that it may not fall to pieces. He will take many photographs, all the necessary measurements and observations, and, if he has good fortune, will by next fall give the whole world a chance to look at the pietured form of a mammoth as it was.

Although the mammoth is by no means the largest of the monstrous forms that make the animals and reptiles and birds and fisnes of historic times look small and weak, it is in many respects the most interesting: for of these huge forms of life it is about the only one which has lived within the age of man. It has been hunted by man, that is, by far, dim, orchistoric man. Its fiesh has been eaten by him. Furthermore, the scientists are about agreed that the reason it no longer makes the earth tremble under its mighty treat is because of the warfare which man, armed with the first primitive weapons his superior intellect enabled him to make, waged against it. Thus this form, taken from the century defving ice, will have great interest for us all. It will take us back vividly, as few things can, to that distant period when man, the last and the greatest of animals, rose from the womb of nature, and, bringing to his aid the crude weapons, which are the first indications of superior intelligence, set about the conquest of the ages which has brought us where we are to-day.

Among the animals which he found it necessary to destroy was this manmoth, which then roamed over almost the whole of what is to-day its beness are found everywhere in the superficial strata of the earth, which also contain the relies of those early human beings. Workmen dig them up in quarries: explorers find them in caves, mingled with the bones of the men who ate their flesh. In the carlier centuries of the historic era these bones formed the subject of many a strange legend. They were thought to be human bones, the remains of that race of demigods who waged war against heaven accorning to the traditions of mythology. Indeed, to this da

believe that these bones are the fragments of the Titans.

The Greeks fastened the names of their heroes, Oresieck, Ajax, and so on, to the parts of huge, mammoth skeletons. The giant of Lucerne, still a part of the coat of arms of the canton, was constructed by vivid imaginations set to work by mammoth or mastodon bones. The famous tooth of St. Christopher, once the pride of the church of that saint at Vatum, was the tooth of a mammoth, larger than the fist of a man. The "fossil unicorn" of Leitenitz, telleved in for thirty years, was part of the skeleton of the same monster.

When t. der distinguished these bones as the remonants of a monstrons, species of ani-

Intactime it was thought that no animals were extinct; that the world was now pretty much as when it was created. When Cuvier established the true theory concerning extinct spaces, the investigation of the past of this earth that long and strangmon on the past of this earth that long and strangmon and our great and increasingly accurate knowledge of that past was made possible.

While bones and tusks of mammoths are found in all parts of the world, it is on the northern coast of sherria that they are found in the greatest abundance. From this it would seem that the mammoth, which could live either in the temperate or the arctic zone, was driven northward by the encroachments of man, and that in the greatest abundance. From this it would seem that they may be encounted in the real of the could live either in the temperate or the arctic zone, was driven northward by the encroachments of man, and that lither only occasions, which is the could live either in the temperate of the encounted in the could live either in the temperate of the encounted to exist must forever be a mystery. We only know that it die casse to exist, and that the earliest legend, dating back thousands of years, contains no reference which would form a fair basis for supposing that the mammoth then lived. The only legends which refer to the mammoth, as will presently appear, show that the animal was then a thing of the past. When the last mammoth died man was atill very near to the lower animals, cunning rather than ay language.

In the temperate zones the flesh and skin of dead mammoths soon decayed. The bones, sinking in the soil, that gradually changed into rock, were partially or wholly preserved. But in the Arctic regions nature constructed a vast nusseum where she preserved the mammoth against the disintegration of air and of water. The Siterian coast, which was apparationable to the content of the surface and soil, that gradually changed into rock, were partially or wholly preserved. But in the Arctic regions nature constructed a vast nu

of which he did not try the thickness. The preserved manmoths, according to the issential according to the issential according to the issential according to the issential according to the sound thus forces in transmirate for its walls of crystal about them. Natives tell of how their fathers have been startled by these apparitions of hugs forms, preserved to the ocen eyes even, looming in the midst of a mass of lee which the rampaut spring rivers has uncovered from its enclosures of soil.

There is great variation in the sizes of mammoths, as the reconstructions of their sketetons show. Some were no larger that, of there were fifteen to twenty feet high. Others were fifteen to twenty feet high. Others were fifteen to twenty feet high. If the critical rivers is a six of the same of the critical rivers of the critical

was scarce twelve leet from me, and its hallopen eyes so preserved that the whites were
still showing.
They brought ropes and chains and "fastened a rope around his neck and threw a
chain around his tusks, that were eight feet
long, droven stake into the ground twenty feet
from the shore, and made chain and rope fast
to it." After the united exertions of all the
men and horses the body was dragged to the
solid shore. "Picture to yourself," says Benkendorf, "an elephant with a body covered with thick fur. It was 13 feet in
height, 15 feet long, with tusks 8 feet
long. The animal was fat and well
grown. His parchment-like, large naked
ears lay fearfully turned over the head; about
the shoulders and back he had stiff hair about
a foot in length, like a mane. The top of the
head was so rough and so penetrated with
pitch that it resembled the rind of an oid oak.
"It had not the shape of our present elephants as compared with our Indian elephants as a was rough, the brain case low
and narrow, but the trunk and mouth were
much larger. The teeth were very powerful.
Our elephant is an awkward animal, but compared with this mammoth it is as an Arabian
steed to a coarse, ugiv dray horse. I could not
rid myself of a feeling of fear as I approached
the head."

They set to work to cutting the animal up.

rid myself of a feeling of fear as I approached the head."

They set to work to cutting the animal up. Ten men could not lift the hide when it was detached. While they were at work the rivor undermined the ground and they barely escaped with their lives, while the carcass of the mam moth rolled away, and was swept on toward the sea and lost to them. They had saved the stomach, however, and from an examination of that meal, which the mammoth had taken tens of thousands of years before, they enabled scientists to tell what food the mammoth lived upon.

It is upon such an expedition as this that the Baron Toll is zone. When he returns over the snows of next winter he will at least have a good story to tell, and he may bring trophies that will interest all civilized human beings.

THE CHARMING GRAY SQUIRREL. Testimony Going to Show that He is a Very

Fine Fellow. "Do the Park police kill the gray squirrels in Central Park, and if so, why?"

This question deeply agitated the kindly feelings of the members of the Linngan Society of New York at one of its regular meetings, held in a curator's room in the Natural History Museum on Thursday evening. The gray squirrel is calculated to excite sympathy at any time. but those at this meeting would have been no better than hardened pot hunters if they had not regarded the gray squirrel with sentiments of distinguished consideration after listening to the charming pa-

freely discussed by the three gentlemen. Mr. Seward knew well that it was the policy of Great Britain to unite British North America under one Government, and that this was also the desire of the Government of Canada. He therefore assumed in discussing the question with the two Senators that Canada would complete the purchase of the claims of the Hudson Bay Company in Rupert's Land and that British Columbia would join the confederation. Mr. Seward said frankly that he purchased Alaska to prevent its purchase by England, thereby preventing the extension of England's coast line on the Pacific: also because he believed it would strengthen American influence in British Columbia if it was bounded on the north as

well as on the south by the United States. He began by describing Canada as a garter along our northern frontier, too long for its width to have any inherent strength, and worse than all, that it was already practically broken in many places-first, by the State of Maine, which commercially separates the Maritime Provinces from Quebec: secondly, at the boundary line between Quebec and Ontario, by the racial and religious antagonism which existed between the people of the two provinces; thirdly, by the barren waste extending from the east end of Georgian Bay to the Red River, and fourthly, the Rocky Mountains, which separate British Columbia from Rupert's Land. He also described Canada as a fringe of settletlements along our northern boundary. He asserted that the commercial interests of the Maritime Provinces would always be with our north Atlantic States, while those of Quebec would be with the four northern New England States: that the interests of Ontario would be with New York, Ohio, and Michigan, while those of British Columbia would be with our Pacific States; finally that the interests of any province which might be organized between the Red River and British Columbia would be with our Northwestern States.

He was much more familiar, Mr. Simpson informed me, with the reports of the factors of the Hudson Bay Company and the Roman Catholic missionaries located throughout the Northwest Territories than either of the Senators, also with the reports of various independent travellers who had explored that vast region. He knew that wheat had been grown very successfully at Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, long before it was grown in Minnesota or Dakota, and he admitted the possibility of its being produced over a very large area extending far up into the valley of the Mackenzle River. (Sir Charles Tupper declared on the floor of Parliament that there are 250,000,000 acres of land fairly fit for settlement between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains in Canada, and Prof. Macoun. In his "Manitoha and the Great Northwest," estimates land upon which wheat can be raised at 200,000,000 acres.)

Mr. Seward expressed the opinion that the surplus products of that vast region could never be successfully sent to market by way of Hudson Bay and Hudson Straits, but would reach tidewater on the Atlantic by rail, the great lakes, and the St. Lawrence River. He also expressed the opinion that Canada could never maintain a successful railway system if her railways were strictly confined to the transportation of her own products. He called the citention of the Senators to the fact that the Grand Trunk Railway and the Great Western Railway of Canada would be compelled to go into hankruptcy but for the traffic which they received from the United States.

The construction of a Canada would be compelled to go into hankruptcy but for the traffic which they received from the United States.

The construction of a Canada would be compelled to go into hankruptcy but for the traffic which they received from the United States.

The construction of a Canada would be compelled to go into hankruptcy but for the traffic with the first that the Grand the section between Fort Garry and the Recky Mountains: that to build it would certainly undies fay the account of the sention of the sention between informed me, with the reports of the fac-tors of the Hudson Bay Company and the Fort Garry and the Rocky Moun-that to build it would cortain tains: that to build it would certainly unduly tax the resources of Canada. He predicted that Canada could not attract and retain even her per capita share of enigration from Great Petrain and the Centagra-

ing would have been no better than hardoned pot hunters if they had not expanded the argued the group of the control of distinguishing of the Gray Supirrel, and its Succeptibility to Domesication."

Miss Merriam, will be microscome between the control of the co

ANNEXATION.

THE IDEAS OF THE LATE WILLIAM IN. SEWARD.

The Por-eighted Views of the Future Reistions Between Canada and Our Country.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: Soon after the late Secretary Seward had completed the purchase of Alaska, the late Senator Foote of Vermont invited the Hon. John Simbson, a Senator of the Dominion of Canada, to visit him at Washington. Senator Simpson (who died in 1884) organized the Ontario Bank of Canada with a paid-up-capital of \$1,000,000, which was afterward increased to \$2,000,000, and he became its President. Senator Foote was one of the original subscribers to its capital, to the extent of \$20,000, and held his stock until his death. The two Senators were intimate friends for a quarter of a century.

When in Washington Senator Feote invited Mr. Simpson to call with him upon Secretary Seward. He was introduced to the Secretary as an ardent and true friend of the United States and as one who believed in and desired the political union of the United States and canada. The future of Canada was fally and freely discussed by the three gentlemen. Mr. Seward knew well that it was the polity discussed by the three gentlemen. Mr. Seward knew well that it was the polity of the control of the control of the Canada. The future of Canada was fally and freely discussed by the three gentlemen. Mr. Seward knew well that it was the polity of canada and head on become that it was the polity of canada. The future of Canada was fally and freely discussed by the three gentlemen. Mr. Seward knew well that it was the polity of canada and head on become that for name and place of the Canada and head on become that for name and place of the canadian inventors would come here in preference to soin the canadian inventors would and the political union of the United States and so one who believed in and desired the political union of the United States and so one who believed in and desired that the value of a manufacturing industries would come here in preference to soin the canadian inventors was gen

establishment was dependent upon the number and wealth of its tarons and therefore capital seeking investment in manufacturing industries would come here in preference to going to Canada.

Mr. howard said he was pleased to observe that for many years Canada had been becoming more and more American; that she had never abandoned an American custom once adopted, while she had alundoned many English customs; that she had adopted a decimal currency in place of the sterling, the net ton in place of the long ton, and that, more than all. Untario had a lopted our municipal system of township, village, town, city, and county councils; that the township elections and township councils were the schools in which the electors lirst learned to govern themselves and to assert their right to do so, and that the lesson once learned was never forgotten; that she had adopted the education of her children in public schools supported by the State, representation according to population, and had abolished a State Church; that her commercial and fiscal policy, her railway system and her judicial system, were gradually being assimilated to our own, simply because the people were becoming less English and more American in spirit, sentiment, and aspiration that American leaven was doing its work gradually, but surely, in Canada Mr. heward derived great satisfaction from the fact that Canada had formed a Federal and not a legislative union, which was desired by English and Canadian conservatives; also from the fact that cach province was to control its own local affairs through a Parliament or Legislature of its own creation, for the reason that it would educate the people to govern themselves in a larger sphere than a city or county Council, and because it not only removed all danger that a monarchelai covernment would ver be established in North America, should Canada become an independent State, but it assured a Government republican in form in all essential features. He asserted that Canada as a part of the United States would be imm population would cause an increase in her population would cause an increase in the value of all her fixed investments.

Mr. Seward predicted that the development of our Southern States under intelligent free labor would be one of the commercial wonders of the world, and that our increase in wealth in the future would far exceed that of the past.

labor would be one of the commercial wonders of the world, and that our increase in wealth in the future would far exceed that of the past.

Addressing himself to Mr. Simpson, he frankly said that political union was the manifest destiny of Canada, and that it would remove the causes most likely to produce irritation between England and the United States; that the longer Canada resisted the inevitable, the longer canada resisted the inevitable, the longer she would delay the development of her natural resources; the more capital she expended in costly public works, unless she had secured such an increase in population as justified the expenditure, the more deeply she would become invoived; that it she attempted to compete with the United States in granting subsidies to bromote rallway construction to induce immigration, she would add to the cost of government without any corresponding increase of revenue; that every increase in taxation would drive intending immigrants from her, and that those among her present populations would leave her and come to us; that the young, ambitious, and courageous native-born Canadians, who were much more American than British, and who had no personal relations with the mother country, who were compelled to work out their own future, would not heisting to heave her. In addition, he said that when she lost her population by the emigration of her own sons and daughters, depreciation in fixed investments would surely follow, which would make it still more difficult for her to obtain emigrants from across the sea; that the commercial interests of British Columbia in our Pacific States would become greater every yoar and far exceed her, and that if British Columbia in our Pacific States would become greater every yoar and far exceed her, and that if British Columbia in our Pacific States would become greater every yoar and far exceed her interest in the provinces east of her, and that if British Columbia and the lied River should be settled by people having no sympathy with Great Brit confederation it would be dissolved: that if the racial and religious animosities exist-ing between the people of Ontario and Que-bec centinued, and Quebec, who controls the mouth of the St. Lawrence, determined to leave the confederacy, nothing could prevent its dismemberment.

It was Mr. Seward's opinion that the racial and religious antagonisms, existing between

mouth of the St. Lawrence, determined to leave the confederacy, nothing could prevent its dismemberment.

It was Mr. Seward's opinion that the racial and religious antagonisms existing between the people of Ontario and Quebec could not be heated uniess there was an abnormal increase in the English-speaking population of Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick: that the French Canadians being more prolific than the English-speaking race, the French population in the three provinces would continue to hold the same relative position as to numbers (unless overcome by immigration), and therefore could not be assimilated or Anglicized; that if the three maritime provinces, wearled by a constantly increasing rate of faxation without any corresponding gams, revolted and united with us, the other provinces would be obliged to follow their example; that, sooner or later, the garter must break in pieces, and each of the parts come to us as separate States unless Canada became an independent nation, and then arranged as a whole for the admission of all the provinces to the American Union, the enlarged nation assuming all the liabilities of both the contracting parties.

Mr. Seward in strong terms declared, that in his opinion the United States would never negotiate another treaty of reciprocity with Canada, but would deal with her as a portion of the British empire so long as she maintained her present relations to Great Britain.

Mr. Simpson was so strongly impressed with Mr. Seward's emphatic declaration in this respect that he never had any faith that the negotiations, which have since been entered into from time to time by the two Governments, would end successfully for Canada.

Mr. Seward'd not use the terms political union or continental union, but annexation seems to them to imply humiliation on their part. Therefore I have enade the change because the people of Canada are as we were before the war ambitious, pre. J. and sensitive, and the term antention french stream of the great served his homination in 1800 at Chicago

MR. LAMAR AS A DEBATER.

HIS TILT WITH JAMES G. BLAINE AND EACH CHANDLER.

It was in the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress on Mr. Hour's Amendment to the Mexican Pension Bill Excepting Jel. ternon Davis-Mr. Lamar Eulogizes the Southern Lender - Blatne and Zuch Chandter Made Eloquent Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-Lamar's flercost antagonists were Roscoe Conkling and James G. Blaine, although the only man who ever fought him into silence was Zachariah Chaudler. Lamar, in his hot fights with Conkling and Blaine on the subject of amnesty to Southern men and other political questions growing out of the war, usually held his own. and on one occasion at least came off victorious over each of these antagonists. In the Fortyfourth Congress, when Kerr was Speaker, Lamar drove Blaine fairly into a corner until the ex-Speaker was compelled to appeal to the House to protect him from what he called unjust attacks.

The most sensational debate in which Lamar was engaged subsequently Forty-fourth Congress occurred in the Sanate long past midnight on the legislative day of March 1, 1873. The Arrears of Pension bills. which included the cases of Mexican veterans, was under discussion, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts offered this amendment:
"Provided that no pension shall ever be paid

under this act to Jefferson Davis, the late

President of the so-called Confederacy."

This more created an instant sensation, and a bitter debate followed, participated in by Senator Bailey of Texas, Hoar, Garland of Arkansas, Maxey of Texas. Thurman of Ohlo, Gordon of Georgia, and Lamar of Mississippi. The latter began his remarks thus:

"Mr. President, it is with extreme reluctance that I rise to say a word upon this subject. I must confess my surprise and regret that the Senator from Massachusetts should have wantonly, without provocation, flung the in-

At this point Mr. Edmunds of Vermont, who was in the chair, brought down the gavel and called the Senator to order. After a running debate he put the question to the Senate whether the words of the Senator were in order, and by a vote of 15 to 20 it was decided that the words should stand. Mr. Lamar therefore apologized for wounding the sensibilities of Mr. Hoar and the Senate, and proceeded with his remarks, which comprised the following eulogy of Jefferson Davis:

"The only difference between myself and Jefferson Davis is that his exalted character, his preëminent talents, his well-established reputation as a statesman, as a patriot, and as a soldier, enabled him to take the lead in the cause to which I consecrated myself, and to which every fibre of my heart responded. There was no distinction between insult to him and the Southern people, except that he was their chosen leader and they his enthusi-astic followers: and there has been no differastic followers: and there has been no difference since. Jefferson Davis, since the war, has never counselled insurrection against the authority of this Government. Not one word has he uttered inconsistent with the greatness and glory of this American republic. The Senator from Massachusetts can point to no utterance of Jefferson Davis which bids the people of the South to cherish animosities and hostilities to this Union, nor does he cherish them himself. The Senator, it nains me to say it, not only introduced this amendment, but he coupled that honored name with treason: for sir, he is honored among the Southern people. He that honored name with treason: for, sir, he is honored among the Southern people. He did only what they sought to do. He was simply chosen to lead them in a cause which we all cherish and his name will continue to be honored for his participation in that great movement which inspired an entire people, the people who were animated by motives as sacred and noble as ever inspired the breast of a Hampden or a Washington. I say this as a Union man to-day. The people of the South drunk their inspiration from the fountain of devotion to liberty and constitutional Government. We believe you are fighting for it, and the Senator cannot put his finger upon one distinction between the people of the South and the man whom the benator has to-day selected for dishonor as the representative of the South.

"Now, sir, I do not wish to make any remarks here that will engender any excitement of discrete in the foundary of the south."

tive of the South.

"Now, sir. I do not wish to make any remarks here that will engender any excitement or discussion, but I say that the Senator from Massachusetts connected that name with treason. We all know that the results of this war have attached to the people of the South the technical crime of rebellion, and we submit to it; but that was not the sense in which the gentleman used that term as applied to Mr. Davis. He intended to affix—I will not say he intended, but the inevitable effect of it was to affix—upon this aged man, this man broken in fortune, suffering from hereavement, an epithet of odium and imputation of moral terplitude. Sir, it required no courage to do that; it required no courtesy. It only required hate, bitter, malignant, sectional feeling and a sense of personal impunity. The gentleman, I believe, takes rank among Christian statesmen. He might have learned a better lesson, even from the pages of mythology. When

sense of personal impunity. The gentleman, I believe, takes rank among Christian startesmen. He might have learned a better lesson, even from the pages of mythology. When Prometheus was bound to the rock it was not an eagle—it was a vulture—that buried his beak in the tortured vitals of the victim."

When the Missiasippi Senator took his seat James G. Blaine arose and renewed the debate with this famous reply: "Let me say to the honorable Senator from Mississippi that in all the years I have served in Congress I have never voluntarily brought the name of Jefferson Davis before either branch, but I tell him that he is asking humanity to forget its instincts and patriotism to be changed to crime before he will find impartial history place Mr. Jefferson Davis anywhere in the race that has for its brightest and greatest names, George Washington and John Hampden."

Mr. Lamar resided to this, and another discussion followed, in which the speakers were Wallace of Pennsylvania, Morgan of Alabama, and Burnside of hhode Island. All the time "Zach" Chandler sat in his seat in the rear row looking florce and deflant, but remaining mute. At length a piece of paper floated down to him from the gallery on which was written in the hand of U. H. Painter, who sat there with William E. Chandler, now a Senator from New Hampeliire, an appeal for a reply from the lips of a Northern man to Lamar's eulogy of Davis. Instantiy Chandler was on his feet and in his most stantoriau tones and thumping his desk at every period, thundered out this speech."

"Mr. Paresident: Twenty-two years ago to-

then arranged as a whole for the admission of all the provinces to the American Union the calarged nation assuming all the liabil Mr. Sward in strong terms declared, that in his opinion the United States would never negotiate mother treaty of reciprocity with continuous memory and reciprocity with the little states would never the little states and little states and the little states and little